OF THE

STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS. LARGE SHIPMENT OF GOLD DUST. INTERESTING ITEMS.

MARKETS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATH &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Promethus, Captain Churshill. prived yesterday morning, from San Juan, whence see sailed on the 21st ingt., making the passage in a solle over eight days. See brings dates from San Prancisco to the 31st ult. The Prometheus brings bwe hundred passengers, which were brought down on the Pacific side by the steamship Independence, which left San Francisco twelve hours after the steamship Oregon.

The following is the shipment of gold by the steamship Oregon, which left San Francisco on the 31st ult. It will be seen that it is the largest amount ever sent from California in one vessel.

Page, Bacen & Co., \$682,014 Samuel Process of the Stramship oregon. 

The following are the names of the passengers which Med in the steamship Oregon, from San Francisco :-

FASSENGERS BY THE OREGON.

Com. Sloct. U. S. N.; Captains Jackson. Blunt, and Ogdon, U. S. N.; Mr. Sanger. U. S. N.; Mr. Aumen. U. S. N.; Mr. Sanger. U. S. N.; Mr. Aumen. U. S. N.; Mrs. P. A. Chazel. child and servant, Mrs. Buck. Ler, E. W. Taylor. Hug. Delessert, Judge Pratt, Mrs. W. Ourey Jones. child and servants; A. Hoerchure, lady and child; E. Hart, Miss Hart, B. Abraham, Mrs. J. M. Hail, B. K. Castle. Mrs. de Saldo, H. N. Lloyde, Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Roelie and sister. J. C. Heistand, W. A. Walker, James Otis, Moore & McCall. E. O. Merriam and brother. P. V. Sawyer, R. Foster. E. Sylvester, D. S. Lord. T. L. Burton A. Todd. S. M. Reed, R. G. Boom, E. U. Lannon, P. C. Wathins. A. R. C. Shaw C. H. Pendegait, Judge Bryant. Mrs. Dexter. S. Sanford. A. Clark. B. V. Fraser, J. G. Chnec. A. S. Tyler. E. Meffat, Jno. N. Baliard, S. Harsh, W. Collins, H. Williams, J. E. Fleschman, L. Sharper. W. C. McElroy, J. L. Bekley, M. De Josey, and 246 in the steerage.

Auriferous earth is said to have been found in some boxes of Hobart Town potatoes which were landing from the ship Victory. The Herald states that two cunces were washed out from these imported diggings.

A complimentary dinner was given to Eugene Delessert, Esq , by his personal friends in San Francieso, on the 28th ult. Mr. Delessert has been for two years one of the principal merchants in that place, and is about visiting France.

Mr. Lawrence Eaton, the gentleman who was burned and mangled by the premature discharge of one of the guns on the Plaza during the whig rejoieings over the nominations, has paid the final debt of nature. He died yesterday morning, and the Sags in various parts of the city were immediately placed at half must.

The spirit rapping humbug has commenced opera tions in San Francisco; but the inhabitants of that city are too much engaged in the pursuit of wealth to heed such nonsense, and thus the spirits find very little material to work upon.

The Guaging law has been decided constitutional by Recorder Baker. It is understood an appeal will

The Guaging law has been decided constitutional by Recorder Baker. It is understood an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

A State agricultural and horticultural fair, is to be held at Sacramento in the month of September.

The steamer Kennebec, was snagged on the 28th alt, near Nicolaus

Sheep, to the number of 2,200, have recently arrived from Salt Lake, at Wolfskill Ranch, twenty miles from Sacramento. They were bought by Messrs McMahan and Peters, and left 8t Joseph in June, 1851, wintering in the Mormon same

Messrs McMahan and Peters, and left St Joseph in June, 1851, wintering in the Mormon according to the Mormon according to the Second Capetine of the income of the Upper Sacramento have been visited severely, and the destruction of hay and barley is very alarming.

Light weight slugs are becoming very plenty. They are frequently reduced by clipping and filing as much as twenty per cent below par value.

Hon. Joseph A. Sweet, formerly of Galveston, Texas, and a member of the bar of San Francisco, the don't be the control of the property of the period on the 29th ult. He had been in California only one month

only one month

The news of the whig nomination for the Presidency had arrived at San Francisco, and seemed to e much rejoicing.

CALIFORNIA WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC TICKETS. We find the following tickets at the heads of the different democratic and whig papers in California. They seem to have entered the canvass with a great deal of spirit, and each claims that the State is sure

for their favorite candidates:-DEMOCRATIC TICKET. WHIG TICKET For President, Winfield Scott. For Vice Presiden Wm. A. Graham For President, Pranklin Pierce. Pranklin Pierce.
For Vice Prevident,
William B. King.
Presidential Electors.
W S. Sherwood, Shasta.
J W Gregory, S. Francisco.
T. J Henley, Sacramento.
Andreas Pico, Los Angeles.

William R. King.
Presidential Electors,
W S. Sherwood, Shasta.
J W Gregory, S. Francisco,
J W Gregory, S. Francisco,
J M Graham, Sacramento,
Andreas Pico, Los Angeles
For Congress,
M. S. Latham, Sacramento,
J. A. McDougal S Francisco
Ludges of Supreme Court,
H. C. Murray,
Alexander Wells,
Clerk of Supreme Court,
P. K. Woodside, Monterey,
Clerk of Supreme Court,
W. W. Hawks, Klamath. STATE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTER.
San Francisco-David C. Broderick, N. S. Pettit,
P. Tracy, David Scannel, Thomas Hayes, and
smee R. Moloney.

Sacramento—G. W. Colby, J. F. Hall, and Ferris

Forman.

Yuba—C. H. Bryan.
San Jonquin—R. A. Bradford.
A grand whig ratification meeting was called, to be held at the Plaza, in San Francisco, on Saturday evening the 31st of July.

The elder Booth was performing with great success a the Jenny Lind theatre. His son, Mr. J. B. Booth a also Mr. and Miss Chapman, and Mrs. Hamilton, are stil at the Jenuy Lind.

Hubbell's Circus company gave their first entertainment at San Francisco, on the 30th uit.

Miscellaneous.

Shooting of the Shraff of Contra Costa County—Fatal Squatters Difficulty—We are indebted to a gentleman who came ever in the Contra Costa boat, for the following facts regarding the shooting of Deputy Sheriff Johnson, at Oakhad, on the 30th ult. It seems that some months since, Hon. T. B. Van Buren leased a certain piece of property to a tenant at Contra Costs, who afterwards underlet the premises to a person named Hardy. Upon the expiration of the term for which the lease was made, the party in occupancy refused to deliver up the premises, upon the ground of being a pre-emption claimant. Mr. Van Buren thereupon procured an order from some one of the courts to be put in possession, but an injunction was taken out against it. This was afterwards dissolved, and yosterday, Sheriff Johnson attempted to put Mr. Van Buren in possession, when the former was shet and mortally wounded.

When the ferry boat reached Oakland, yesterday when the ferry boat reached Oakland, yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock, there was great excitement existing among the people. Mr. Johnson was shot through the stomach, as he was entering the door, after naving broken it down hardy attempted to escape, but was arrested with two other mea supposed to have been connected with him. Mr. Johnson expired soon after, and when the boat left a coroner's jury had been summoned to hold an inquest upon his remains.

The steamer was despatched back to this city to produce assistance to enforce the law. The excita-

procure assistance to enforce the law. The excitement was very great, and there was considerable talk of lynching when our informant left. There can be but little doubt, however, that the offenders will be strictly and postly dealt with.—San Francis-

will be strictly and postly dealt with.—San Francisco Wing, July 30.

FATAL APPLAY IN TRINITY COUNTY—An affer occurred on the 25th ult. at the Upper Mountain House, between Weaver and Shasta, which resulted in the death of one of the parties. Two men named Smith and Noble had a dispute about a dog, and after high words pistols were drawn by both parties. Noble's pistol went off accidentally, the shot entering the ground and doing no damage. They then commenced firing indiscriminately. The first shot struck Noble in the leg. He then fired and hit his adversary in the neck, and again in the side. The last shot proved mortal, as Smith died on the 26th. The deceased was a young man, and formerly of Massachusetts

Large Mall.—The mail made up at the Post

LARGE MAIL .- The mail made up at the Post Office last night, for the steamer Oregon, is said to be one, if not the largest mail, that as yet left

San Francisco. The number of letters reach 60,000, and 30,000 newspapers—giving two letters and one newspaper to every mas, wennen, and child, in the city. The newspaper figure falls about ten thousand short of the usual number despatched by the steamers, which is accounted for wholly in the short supply of printing paper, which accessarily compels the temporary disconsimuance of the steamer papers.—Alta California, 31st July.

FROM THE MINES—A correspondent at Ophir writes to the San Francisco Transcript as follows:—The long expected Bear river water is not here yet, though weekly looked for; hundreds are lying here out of employ, for the want of water to wash their dirt, and we predict when it does reach us, that Ophir will be ene of the most flourishing points in the mines. I have just learned of a sad accident happening a worthy miner by the name of Jenison. He was putting in a blast to remove some rock that obstructed a ditch that a company are digging, when the powder ignited as he was pounding in gravel, and blew his hand nearly to pieces, also breaking his arm.

### Marriages and Deaths.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At Saaramento, July 28th at the parsonage by the Rev. Mr. Geber. Capt. Mark R. Bardin, to Mrs. Eliza Blockes, all of this city.

In Oregon. June 20, Mr. Nimrod Jenkins, to Miss Amanda C. Morrison.

At Tualtin Plains. Oregon. July 15. Rugh D. O'Bryant, Eq., formerly Mayor of Portland, to Miss Matilda Walter, both of Washington county, Oregon.

At Oregon City, July 17. Mr. George P. Newell, of Pacific City, to Miss Emma Weston. Fermerly of Iowa.

In San Francisco. on Sunday, the 25th ult., by Judge Root, Mr. John Griffin, of Boston to Miss Almina Richards, of Manchester, N. H.. Mr. Griffin was mate of the clipper ship Victory, of Boston and both parties now reside at Duck Creek Ranche, Calaveras.

In Sacramento, July 21, at the residence of Robert Revinson. Eq., by the Rev. Mr. Geber, Mr. Jacob Moore to Amanda E. Pierce, best of Sacramento.

DIED.

DIED.

At sea, July 19, on beard whaling bark W. T. Wheaton, David Lynan, of Gloucester, Mass., fourth officer of that ship.

David Lynan, of Gloucester, Mass., fourth officer of that ship.

In Oregon, February 15, at the residence of Dr. P. Prettyman, of Clackamae county, Mr. James E. Goodrich, aged 23, formelly of Burlington, Iowa.

At Mormon Island, June 22, of diarrhose, Mifflin W. Phelps, trom New Bedford.

At Canon Oreek, near Georgetown, Nathaniel F. Blood, miner, formelly of Lincoinville, Maine, aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, on the 29th July, Zepheniah Hoees, need 38 years, of Booton Mass.

In San Francisco, on the 29th July, Zephenian Rose, aged 36 years, of Boston, Mass.

At Niagara Ranche, on the 27th July, of dysentery, Mrs. Delia E. Pratt, wite of William C. Pratt, formerly of Auburn, N. Y., in the 33d year of her age.

Plarkets.

San Francisco. July 30.—Trade has been dull to day without any change to note. This is in part owing to its being steamer day, but we cannot expect to have a very brick trade for some weeks yet. It is usually dull at this period of the year. This may be attributed to various causes, prominent among which we class the excessive heat prevalent in the mining localities and the transit of miners from dry diggings to the river beds, to facilitate the workings of which much labor time, and expenditure is required in making dams, funding, &c., and we may add that extreme econemy reigns throughout the mining region at such seasons. At this season we cannot expect, in this view of matters, to dispose of more merchandise than the actual and immediate recessives of that large proportion of our population require. Prices of all kinds of merchandise remain without much change. Flour, barley, and oats are firm. Coal is firm at \$47 a \$48 per ton; the last large sale was made at the first mentioned figure.

change. Flour, barley, and oats are firm. Goal is firm at \$47 a \$48 per ton; the last large sale was made at the first mentioned figure.

Money and \$100ks.—This being steamer day, the transactions were gmail. Nothing much done beyond the shipping of those that were purchased yesterday. A sale of \$20,000 State sevens at \$63/c a 97c. State Warrants sold at \$63/c a 94c; City Bonds sold at 98/c. The market remains firm for all securities with fair prospects for a still further advance. The last mail brought several heavy orders, some of which have been executed. The inquiries respecting California stocks by foreign capitalists have been very numerous.

Sacramento, July 29.—Sales were better to-day, and business generally assumed a more active turn than could be noticed of any previous day's transactions this week. A further decline is observed in Chile beans; sales moderate to-day at \$6.; white do, duil at 7c. Holders of barley have the advantage to the extent of \$4c per 1b, on yesterday's quotations, both in Chile and new. Chile flour, casy sale in quarters and halves at 103/c as 103/c. Smoked salmon duil at 25c. Oysters per doz \$18 a \$21. Preserved peaches, in juice, per doz. \$16 a \$18; brandy do, in quarter gails \$18; in half do. \$24. Sugars have meta fair inquiry and sales fair at late prices. No change noticed in rice. Pork in steady demand; no heavy operations noted for some time, and no alteration in rates. Hams in better demand and former quotations maintained. No change in bacon; moderate inquiry. Forbes' best butter in firkins, \$4c.; a strictly nice article brings 60 a \$20 in desirable packages of 16 lbs., though quotations of an inferior quality were made yesterday at much lower rates.

### INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Troubles of Nicaragua - The Canal Company-The Presidential Election.

We have received advices from San Juan de Nicaragua to the 21st inst. The Prometheus lefthat port on that day. We have files of the Garcta de Nicarogua, and Gaceta de Costa Rica ; also the Memoria del Ministro de Relaciones y Gobernacion de Costa-Rica, and Informe de Hacienda for 1852.

The Gaceta de Nicaragua gives a history of the Canal Company, but it is too long for publication Our correspondent, however, gives an idea of the trouble which occasions its publication.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Aug. 17, 1852. The Ship Canal Troubles-The Intentions of the Nicaragua Government-The American and English Special Agents-New Transit Company, Se., Se.

I call your attention to articles numbers one and two, in the official paper of Nicaragua, showing the beginning of the ending of the great Ship Canal Company-how the contract was obtained, and in August last divided, or a charter obtained for the Accessory Transit Company, and the subsequent conduct of that company to their employees. It is quite time that the mask was removed from the face of this " canal enterprise," for it is impracticable, and the engineers know it, and the company know it, and the world should know how they have been deluded into granting their approbation to that which was but a stock jobbing enterprise from beginning to end, and which has resulted in the establishment of an exclusive transit-how well conducted all Californians know.

This accessory transit charter is null and void wer se, for it was granted in violation of the constitution of the State of Nicaragua, an article of which save:-

No foreign matter shall be discussed by the Congress of the State or treaties made or entered into with any foreign State, during any revolution in the State.

Now, this charter was obtained from one Congress at Granada, while another Congress, equally constitutional, was in session at Leon, and Muñoz, with his revolutionary army in arms. Public feeling of the State of Nicaragua is much against the company, and a rumor has reached here that a special session of Congress has just been called for the purpose of considering the propriety of annulling both charters, both of which have been violated by the companies holding them. I assert that the causl is not feasible, for the reasons-first, that there is not sufficient water to feed a canal; second, the impos sibility of the northern race laboring in this coun try ; third, the expense, which would be beyond the capital of the world, for the great Caledonian Canal. only twenty miles long, and constructed with the advantages of cheap labor, in a healthful climate, and with government patronage, cost over six milions of collars; and it is proposed to construct this canal fifteen times the length, with more lockages,

and with government patronage, cost over six milions of dellars; and it is proposed to construct this canal fifteen times the length, with more lockages, more excavations, and in an unhealthy climate, for, according to the largest estimate, fifty millions. Why is not the report of the engineers who made the survey made public? There is Wall street influence in this business.

The next election in Nicaragua takes place in November, when Señor Castellon will be elected President. He is the most popular man in the State, educated and governmentally experienced. He was noted Minister to the Coart of St. James, and distinguished himself by a voluminous correspondence with Lord Palmerston regarding Nicaragua's right to all of Mosquito. My checks tingle with shame at the language used by the American Commissioner, in presenting the treaty te the Nicaragua government, amounting, in substance, to this—Here is the treaty made for you by the governments of the United States and Great Britain; you must accept it; if you don't, we will make you." The English Commissioner received their refusal with the courtesy of a gentleman, conceding the right of Nicaragua to necept or reject. En passant—is not this Mr. Walash the same who went to the Emperor Soulouque's dominions, last year, and kicked up a foss, belittling his government, and disgracing the administration who sent him? If it is, Mr. Fillmore has acted very unwisely in sending him down here to butly Nicaragua. The question must be asked, by what authority the United States offered her last kind offices to Nicaragua? To be sure, these poor people had a right to expect somathing generous at the hands of the United States. She was poor and pennyless, weak and defenceless, robbed on all endes by powerful foes, torn by intesting difficulties. She said to the United States—you give a great and powerful nation, we ask you for protection in our weakness; we throw

ourselves, without condition, into your strong embrace. Receive us as a friend—protect us, guard us. You are a medel republic. Accept us as your especial protege. Teach us to form ourselves after the same model. Mould us as you will. The United States accepted these propositions, and magnanimously proceeded to carry out the wishes and decires of Nicaragua, and commenced by driving her into as small an enclosure as possible, so that she may be bridled easily, and made a good riding use for the Accessory Transit Company. To prevent the world, and the Secretary of State, from being bambooned any longer, these things must be made public—published in the newspapers in the length and breadth of the land, and proclaimed in the Halls of Congress. Curious way Mr. Webster has of carrying out the principle of non-intervention, as illustrated in this treaty business with Nicaragua. But the Canal Company are at the bottom of the whole of it, gulling Great Britain and the United States, with the prospect of making a ship canal, and when if they were really honest at the outset, they themselves became convinced of its impracticability, they give to the transit the air of being only accessory to the canal, when it is in fact all that they now calculate upon. I suspect that the government of the United States have been greatly misled as to the outlays and expenditures of this company, in this route—let them ask passengers. Nature has made this route. With regard to the fessibility of the canal, refer your readers to "Squier's Work on Nicaragua;" he has made elaborate calculations upon surveys entitled to as much confidence as that of this stock jobbing company.

Truly yours,

P. S.—Another transit company will be prepared on the let prox. to transport passengers across this intervals.

confidence as that of this stock jobbing company. Truly yours,

P. S.—Another transit company will be prepared on the 1st prox. to transport passengers across this isthmus, by steamers and covered barges, in tow to San Carlos, and by schooners across the lake to the village of St. George (two miles from Virgin Bay), thence by the Camino real, or old Spanish roads, made years ago, and good at all seasons of the year, via the city of Rivas, to San Juan del Sur, a distance of sixteen miles, to connect with a line of clipper ships and steamers from San Francisco and New York. A brig loaded with coal was east away a few days since, near the island of San Andreas; also a schooner from New Orleans for this port. I cannot learn any further particulars yet.

ONE MONTH LATER INTELLIGENCE—THE LIQUOR BUSINESS—HAWAIIAN SEGARS—NAVAL NEWS, ETC. Our advices from Honolula are to the 2d ult. Our previous accounts were to June 2. We are indebted to Gregory & Co. for the latest news.

The Polynesian is of the opinion that Queen Pomare did not arrive at Lahaina, as previously

A royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired, says the Polynesian, of the 19th of June, com the fort on the hill, on Tuesday ,the 15th, at noon, in honor of the king's signature to the new constitution, granted by his Majesty for the good of all who live under his jurisdiction. The King and the Kuhina Nui sffixed their signatures at ten minutes before 7 P. M., on the 14th inst.

The Polynesian of the 26th June says:

The annual consumption of liquors for the past two years has been, in round numbers, 8,000 gallons per annum. If we take this as a measure for the present and future, there is now in bond a full supply for two and a half, and possibly for three full years. The bonded warehouses are gluated to a degree never before known, and much of the supply is in the hands of the retailers, who have bought it when very low, and hold it in bond for future use or for an export demand.

The following statistics have been furnished us by the Collector General of Customs, and show at a glance why liquors cannot be sold at a profit by importers. The retailers are already supplied, and the market is greatly overstocked. There is now in store,

At the British Ho-pital. Honolulu, on the 13th June, of paralysis, Chas. Wallace, of London, aged

42 years

The Honolulu Argus says:—
A young man of about 21 to 23 years of age, named John Whom, supposed to be from Rochester or Buffalo, New York was drowned on Monday, 24th June by the upsetting of a boat, near Waimanao. Koolau

NAVAL INTILLIGENCE
[From the Polynesian, June 23.]
The United States frigate St. Lawrence, Bladen Delany, Esq., commander, arrived at this port on Sunday evening last, in thirty days from Callao
The St. Lawrence, we are happy to learn, will remain some time at this port, and until relieved by some other ship of the American squadron in the Pacific. She saluted the Hawaiian flux on Mon-She saluted the Hawaiis day, which was returned by the battery on Punch

Bowl.
The following is a list of her officers:—
Lieutenauts—Charles H. Poor, John A. Winslow,
tavus H. Scott T. M. Brasher, Madison Rush.
Perser—John A. Bates.
Surgeon—Benjamin R. Tinslar
Level. Actions in W. W. Marsia

Parser—John A. Barts.
Surgeon—Benjamin R. Tinslar
Passed Assistant do.—Wm. A. Harris.
Assistant do.—Randolph Harrison.
Chaplain—John W. Grier
Acting Master—E. R. Co houn.
Passed Mids'innen—Wm. C. West, Wm. M. Gamble,
George W. Young.
Midshipmen—Henry Erben junior. George Brown, John
W. Dummington, Francis M. Ramsey, B. J. Riley.
Boatswain—John Bates.
Commen—James M. Cooper.

Bootswain-John Bates.
Gunner-James M. Cooper.
Carpenter-Wm D. Jenkins.
Sailmaker (acting)-Robert Owens.
Pursar's Clerk-John F. Ferguson.
His Swedish Majesty's frigate Eugenia, 36 guns,
commanded by Captain Virgin, arrived here on the
22d, last from Gallipagos Islands, which she left on
the 20th of May.
This is the Swedish frigate mentioned in the parers as having recentured the American whale ship

pers as having recaptured the American whale ship George Howland from the hands of pirates in the gulf of Guayaquil. We give below a list of her officers, fer which we

ebted to the editors of the Argus :-First Lieutenant—Kleman.
Lieutenant—Tragarch. Sundin.
Counts—Cronstedt. Skogman. Fries. Fischerstrom

Barom—Fallenberg,
Purser—Mr. Virgin,
Doctors—Kindburg, Cornell, Ekstrommer,
Chaplain—Fenten,
Scientific gentlemen—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Johnson,
Midshipmen—Molandar, Cadenstrom, Petre, Rundquisk,

HAWAHAN SEGARS.

[From the Polynesian June 12]

From the specimen of Hawaiian regalias exhibited at the late meeting of the Agricultural Society, the expectation is highly justified that these islands will soon become large exporters of segars to foreign markets. The size, appearance and flavor of those exhibited by Mr. Opitz, were quite equal to the best Havans regalias, and sold at the rate of over \$200 per thousand. Although it is but four months since the seeds were planted, and the segars require a little more age, those who tried them were delighted with them, and pronounced them equal to the best. The present crop of Mr. Opitz will make from 150,000 to 200,000 segars, which from but three acres, is a large and proatable yield. The number of segars consumed at the islands is between two or three millions, at a cost of \$25,000 to \$30,000; all of which have hitherte been imported, and for which this amount in cash has been taken out of the country. HAWAHAN SEGARS.

News has been received from the Society Islands as late as the 8th May. The nature of the intelligence is such as to show that the designs of the French are unmistakeable.

There can be no question that, if possible, the spirit of Protestantism will be stifled and smothered, and unless the English missionaries success to the

and unless the English missionaries succumb to the dictation of the Governor, they will be ultimately banished from the islands. The facts and statements we now publish, our readers may rest assured, were not communicated by any missionary resident a Tahiti; because, should it become known to the

a Tabiti; because, should it become known to the authorities there that any missionary was sending abroad an account of the state of things, it would subject him to persecution and banishment.

The following are among the persecuting acts of the French Protectorate Government at Tahiti:—The English Protestant missionaries have been forbid to preach until they had formelly acknowledged the Governor as their head, and promised to submit themselves to the control of the government. On or about the 10th May, the missionaries assembled at Papiete to consult upon the course for them to pursue. them to pursue.

No native would be allowed to preach without

No native would be allowed to preach without the sanction of the government.

The Rev. Mr. Chisholm, a German, employed by the London Missionary Society, had been prohibited from preaching out of a certain district, under pain of arrest and banishment.

Captain John Frederick, proprietor of the Irving House in tay street, Battimore, was stabled on Saturday night by a man named Joseph C. Lee. lately from Cincinnati, for no other cause than Capt F.'s refusal to give him figure at a late heur of the might. He was arrested, and the wounded man lays in a precerious state

## AFFAIRS IN AUSTRALIA

The Progress of the League. THE SHIPMENTS OF COLD BY THE TON.

The New Gold Regulations,

There is no later news from Australia by the way of California. The dates are to the 30th of March only. Our dates by the way of England are to the The San Francisco Aka of the 31st July, says:

The San Francisco Aka of the 31st July, cays:—
The San Francisco Aka of the 31st July, cays:—
The Australian League seems to prosper and mature in design every day. From a dubious expression of sectional sentiment it has grown into a decided and determined manifestation of popular will, and embraces the enthusiastic minds of the most intelligent classes of Australian population. The journals of the colonies, adopting the tone of public opinion, are ardent and bold in their advocacy of the league. Indeed, there is very little opposition anywhere in the country, and the indications seem to point unmistakably toward a speedy dissolution of the government ties which bind the South Sea colonies to the mother country.

The arrival at Sydney of late despatches from England, announcing the dealine of all hope for a peaceable separation, filled the newspapers with dismay, but kindled more fercely than ever the receive to compel the parent government to relinquish the right of governing the affairs of the colonists. The Sydney Herald, in a bold and vigorous article on the subject, has the following strong language:—

We feared, but could searcely believe, that Earl Grey would disregard the new argument against transportation, supplied by our great discovery. We feared, but could scarcely believe, that he would set the Australasian League at defiance. We feared, but sould scarcely believe with the could scarcely believe that in spite of these two powerful discussives, he would still deluge Van Diemen's Land with his convicts, and still persist in his intention to send them to Moreton Bay.

Our fears are realized: our skepticism is at an end. The storm has burst and whatever might have remained amongst us of reliance on the common sense, the common justice, the common humanity, of the Secretary of the Colonies, has been shivered by the bott. "It is clear," says our London correspondent, "the League and the united voices of all the colonies of East and South Australia, on the subject of transportation, are met by the mother

THE NEW GOLD REGULATIONS. THE NEW GOLD REGULATIONS.

[From the Sydney Government Gazette, April 2.]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, SYDNEY,

MARCH 29, 1852.

His excellency the Governor General has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to direct that the following consolidated and amended code of regulations for the management of the gold fields be published for general information.

1. ALLUVIAL GOLD.

1. CROWN LAND LICENSES.
1. No person will be permitted to dig, search for, or remove gold on or from any land, public or private, without first taking out a license in the form annexed. All gold procured without due authority will be seized, as being the property of the Crown, in whose possession seevever it may be.

2. The license fee for Crown lands has been fixed at one round ten shillings ner month to be naid in

whose possession seevever it may be.

2. The license fee for Crown lands has been fixed at one pound ten shillings per month, to be paid in advance. These licenses only extend to the extraction of alluvial gold, matrix gold being the subject of other regulations, which will be found in a subsequent part of the present code.

3. Licenses can be obtained on the gold field from the Commissioner, or Assistant Commissioner, appointed by his excellency the Governor General to carry the regulations into effect, and who is authorised to receive the fee payable thereon.

4. No person will be eligible to obtain a license, or the renewal of a license, unless he shall produce a certificate of discharge from his last service, or show to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, or Assistant Commissioner, that he is not a person improperly absent from hired service

5. Persons desirons of establi-hing claims to new and unoccupied ground, by working in the ordinary method for alluvial gold, may have their claims marked out on the following scale to each person, namely:—

1. Fifteen feet frontage to either side of a river or main creek

2. Twenty feet of the bed of a tributary to a

or main creek

2. Twenty feet of the bed of a tributary to a
river or main creek, extending across its whole
breadth

3 Sixty feet of the bed of a ravine or watercourse.

4. Twenty feet square of table land or river flats.

5. These claims will be secured to the parties for such time only as they may continue to hold licenses for the same; unless in case of flood, or other

unavoidable accident as shall, in the opinion of such unavoidable accident as shall, in the opinion of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, render a suspension of the work inevitable 7. The above licenses may be cancelled, and the claims forfeited, in consequence of the conviction of the holders, in any court of competent jurisdiction, of the illicit sale of spirits, or of any disorderly or riotous conduct endangering the public morals or reace.

peace.
S. Persons found working alluvial gold on any

peace.

S. Persons found working alluvial gold on any land, public or private, without having previously paid the license fee to the proper officer, shall pay double the amount for such license; and, in default, be proceeded against in the usual manner.

9. If any dispute shall arise in respect of any claim, reference should be forthwith made by the complainant to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the district, who will lose no time in hearing and summarily determining the case on the spot, according to the evidence adduced on either side, giving due notice, of course, to the party complained of. If necessary, he will take the proper measures for placing and maintaining the successful perty in possession of the claim.

plained of. If necessary, he will take the proper measures for placing and maintaining the successful perty in possession of the claim.

2. PRIVATE LAND LICENARIA.

With respect to lands alienated by the Crown in fee simple, the Commissioner will not be authorized to issue licenses under these regulations to any persons but the proprietors, or persons authorized by them in writing to apply for the same. The license fee for such lands will be one half only of that payable for Crown lands. Persons holding the same and working on Crown lands, without licenses applicable thereto, will be liable to the payment of a double fee; and all gold obtained without due authority will, as in the case of Crown.

1. Persons desirous of draining ponds or waterholes, for the purpose of obtaining alluvial gold, may make application in writing to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the district, describing accur tely the locality. Such applications shall be decided by priority, and shall be immediately recorded by such officer in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, which shall be open at all rearonable times to the inspection of applicants. If there should be no valid objection to the application, from interference with alluvial digging, or other sufficient cause, the right to drain the waterhole will be conceded to the applicant on payment of such number of licences as shall be proportioned to the area of the waterhole, calculated at the rate of twenty-five feet square for every license. A claim for emptying a waterhole will be deemed to extend twelve feet from the bank defining the boundary of

of twenty-five feet square for every license. A claim for emptying a water-hole will be deemed to extend twelve feet from the bank defining the boundary of such water-hole, together with sufficient space for the erection of machinery and for other necessary purposes, to be determined by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner or Empowered to make such temporary regulations as may be necessary to prevent inconvenience to other licensed persons from the carrying on of operations of the above nature.

1 Persons desirous of constructing reservoirs or dams in the gold fields, for the purpose of washing gold, should make application to the local Assistant Commissioner, who will, if the same should appear to him unobjectionable, grant the requisite permission.

nission.

2. The reservoirs or dams will be reserved for the exclusive use of the applicants, in all cases in which such reservations will not, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, be detrimental to the public

sistant Commissioner, be detrimental to the public interest.

5. PAPLEVERS OF LICENSED LABORERS.

1. The owners of all claims who may employ men on hire, to assist them in working alluvial gold, and who may take out licenses for them, will be entitled, on application to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the district, to have the licenses of such men transferred to other laborers, in the event of their quitting their service or ceasing to work for them. The licenses must in every such case be produced to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, who will endorse thereon, without anny additional fee, the name of the transferce.

11. MATRIX GOLD.

11. MATRIX GOLD.
1. Persons desirous of working auriferous quartz veins may make application in writing to the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of the gold district, accurately describing the locality. Such application shall be immediately recorded by such officer in a book to be keep for that purpose, which shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspec-

tion of applicants. In case no previous application shall have been made in the manner above described, and should there be no wild objection to the proposal, from interference with alluvial digging, or any other sufficient cause, the Commissioner, on the same being approved of by the government, shall nouty to the government his acceptance of the same. The applicant shall then enter into a bond, binding hunselt and his partners, should the government be satisfied with the sufficiency of the parties, jently and severally, in the sum of £1,000, to pay a royalty of 10 per cent. on all gold obtained to an officer to be appointed for that purpose by the government. If the government be not satisfied wish the sufficiency of the applicant, then two or more solvent and responsible parties must be named. He shall further be bound to permit such officer to reside on the land in the neighbourhood of the works, at such spot as may be assigned by the Commissioner, and also to give such officer access at all reasonable times to the buildings or premises, and to all books and accounts connected with the production of gold; also, to give all necessary facilities for the cellection of the royalty, daily or weekly, as may be found most dearable.

2. All buildings, machinery, or other improvements erected or made on the land shall be considered as additional security for the due performance of the conditions of the bond.

3. The claim shall consist of half a mile of, and in thecourse of the vein, with a quarter of a mile reserved on each side of such vein for building and other purposes necessary for carrying on operations. The right of cutting or using timber for building or for firewood, from adjacent Crown lands, as well as access to neighboring water, shall also be conceded; and, where the public continued to the public generally, except for a distance of fifty yards on each side of such vein. But, with this exception, no licenses shall be given to the building of the first public to dig for alluvial gold, must take out licences on payment of the usual fee of thirty shillings

the former.

2. PRIVATE LANDS.

Persons desirous of working auriferous quartz veins on private lands, shall be subject to the terms of the above regulations, with the exception that the royalty payable on the gross product of the gold shall be five per cent, and that they shall not be compelled to employ any specified number of persons, nor be liable to any penalty on their ceasing to work. to work.

Persons occupying portions of the gold field, by erecting temporary buildings, tents, &c., and carrying on any business, or following any trade or calling, shall pay a fee of thirty shillings monthly, for the use of the land so occupied by them; and they are required to pay the same on demand, and in advance, to the officer appointed to receive payment of license fees. Such license may be cancelled at any time, should the land be required for any public purpose, or in consequence of the conviction of the licensed occupant, in any court of competent jurisdiction, of the illicit sale of spirits, or of any disorderly or riotous conduct endangering the public morals or peace; and in no case will any claim to compensation for improvements be recognised.

IV. LAND HELD UNDER PASTORAL LEASES Inconvenience being felt from the occupancy un-der lease, in terms of the regulations of the 29th of March, 1848, of such pertions of the Crown lands as are now being worked under licenses for digging gold, it has become necessary to terminate the leases in all such cases as shall be reported by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to be desira-Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner to be desirable for securing to the licensed miners the undisturbed prosecution of their employment. On receiving such reports the necessary notice will be given to the lessees, by the proper officer, of the termination of their leases, after the expiration of one month; and the sum paid by such lessees for the land resumed, or the proportion payable for the remainder of the term, will be refunded, as provided for in the regulations referred to. In acting on this regulation, no greater interference with the interests of the leases will be sanctioned than may be absolutely necessary to ensure the object contemplated.

No. 185 ...
The bearer, having paid to me the territorial revenue, I hereby license him to dig, search for, and remove alluvial gold on and from any such Crown land as I shall assign to him for that remove admirately on the remove of the search for the remove alluvial gold on and from any such Crown land as I shall assign to him for that remove during the month of 185. that purpose, during the month of , 185 , subject to the government regulations in force for the time being for the management of the gold

field

This license does not extend to matrix gold, and must be produced whenever demanded by me or any other person acting under the authority of the goven ment.

(Signed) A. B., Commissioner. GOLD RY THE TON.

GOLD RY THE TON.

THE THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.
The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, under date of the 12th inst., quotes from the Melbourne (Australia) Morning Herald, of April 2, the following statement in relation to the gold mines of that country, viz.—"The quantity of gold which arrived at that town, and at Geelong, from the 30th of September, 1851, to the 31st of March, 1852, being 32,285 oz. from Ballaret, and the enormous amount of 266,398 oz. from Mount Alexander diggings—or 11 tons, 2 cww., 26 lbs., ond 3 oz., from these two localities alone."

At the rate of \$18 to the once, this gives \$5,576,294 for the six months.
I have not the figures now before me, nor is it an easy matter to ascertain accurately the amount of

I have not the figures now before me, nor is it an easy matter to ascertain accurately the amount of gold received at San Francisco during the same period; but I have now doubt but that it will exceed four millions and a half per month, or \$27,000,000 for the six months, which gives 55 tens, 16 cwt. 0 qr. 8 lbs.; and I am quite sure over one hundred tens of geld during the year, from the 31st of March, 1851, to the 31st of March, 1852. The produce of the gold mines of California will exceed one hundred and thirty tons during the year commencing on the 1st of April, 1852, and terminating on the 1st day of April, 1853, or about sixty-three millions of dollars.

This large increase will be owing mainly to the extensive and rich dry diggings brought into use by the numerous canals; to the extensive arrangements made for fluming the rivers, that their beds, bars, banks, and slides, may be more thororoughly worked than during any previous year; to the improved machinery, and increased number of mills for working quartz; and to the increased number of laborers, at reduced prices, in consequence of the large emigration of this year.

It is possible that the mines of Australia may prove richer than those of California, but not probable. Even if they should, I much doubt whether many Americans will resort to them, though many now in California may be induced to return from whence they came, and without detriment to those who prefer to remain.

Howard Hotel, August 28, 1852.

The Emigration from New York to Aus-Another batch of emigrants, numbering 233, sailed on Sunday, for Port Philip, Australia, in the ship

William Frothingham. The next of the Pioneer Line which is to sail on the 10th September, is the Ocean Eagle. She is a substantial ship of fifteen hundred tons burthen, of about eight months old, and has only made one voyage since she was lauched. Her accommodations for passengers are very complete, and she will, no doubt, by the time her day of sailing arrives, have as many passengers as she can carry. In addition to this, the ships Dolphin, to sail on the 1st of September ; Lady Arbella, on the 5th of September, Ascutna, on the 25th of

September, and two other vessels, (the days of sailing of which are not announced,) are advertised for the same port. There is also a vessel advertised to sail from Boston on the 10th of September for the

the same port. There is also a vessel advertised to sail from Boston on the 10th of September for the same destination. To meet the religious wants of the emigrants in that part of the world, it is stated that the Wesley an Missionary Society, have determined to send four additional missionaries to Victoria, and two to Western Australia, and have resolved to make the Australian Methodist Societies independent of the parent connection in England. This, with similar exertions of various other religious societies, in this country and in England, will obviate any danger of the settlers lapsing into barbarism, through the paucity of spiritual instructors.

The following is an extract from a letter we have seen from an emigrant there:—

Adelaide. Australia, March 14 1852.

Dean Cousin—I have just arrived here from Mount Alexander, with forty six pound weight of gold dust, and expect to receive £3.000 for it. I dug it all in five weeks. Things are going on well here. Laborers are getting at Adelaide £2 to £2 los. per day, and mechanics can get as much as £25 per week. In fact, there are no men to be got at any price. I enclose you a draft for £80, which I hope you will use for the purpose of coming out here. You may save a fortune in six months. The climate is very healthy and it is a beautiful country.

The month of August or September is the best for coming out here, so that you will arrive just in time before the next eason astis in. Your cousin James is doing very well in Hobert Trwn, and don't seem inclined to visit the diggings. He says he does better by his regular work. He gets £16 per week and his wife £4 per week for washing and ironing. In fact, this country is the place to make money. There is a rumor here that about seventy miles further up the country than Mount Alexander parties are making more than four pounds weight per day, so that a person could make a fortune by working a couple of months. There are hundreds of people arriving here from California, and some who have been here a few weeks declare th

# INTERESTING FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Additional Intelligence of the Conp d'Etat,

Our Relations with Gen. Urquiza.

The Brazilian brig Ida has arrived here from Bue nos Ayres. She brings us intelligence from that port to the 28th of June. This is not so late by one week as that received by the way of Boston, but our correspondence, brought by the Ida, throws some new light upon the recent coup d'état of General

Urquiza. - Buenes Ayres, June 28, 1852. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq:

Dear Sir-Enclosed I send you slips from the Progresso of the 25th, 26th and 28th insts., and the British Packet of the 26th, by which you will see that in accordance with the powers conferred upon Gen. Urquiza by the 14th article of the convention signed at "San Nicolas," he has dissolved the Pro-vincial Sala and reinstated the provincial government of the province. The Governor and his cabi-net were forced to resign by the violence and personal threats of the members of the Sala. Some half a dozen of the most turbulent, as you will see by the decree to that effect, were ordered to be embarked on the war steamer La Merced, with orders for the captain to take them wherever they wished to go Subsequently, the sentence of ban-ishment was revoked, mainly, I believe, through the influence of our talented and energetic Minister. Mr. Pendleton, whose touching letter in favor of the family of one of the proscribed you will find annex-

family of one of the proscribed you will find annexed:

UNITED STATES LEGATION.

BUENOS AVERS, June 24, 1852.

TO His Excellency, General. Chaquiza, Supreme Director of the Argentine Confederation, &c.

My Dear General — Within a few minutes past I have received from Dr. Alsina a note, in which he states that he is ordered to leave the country in twenty-four hours, with his family. He states he is ready to obey that order himself, whilst he disclaims any intention to have given to your Excellency any just cause for such a measure. But he says it is next to an impossibility for his family to depart on so short a notice, and he pathetheally appears to me to intercede with you for so much indugence, in respect to his family, as will allow them reasonment great honor in supposing, that in these times any intercession on my part would avail him anything, for mone knows better than Dr. Alsins, that it is not within the range of my official privileges to interfere in such a matter. At the same time he knows that I am personally your Excellency's friend, and he is not mistaken in supposing that my sympathies are easily enlisted in favor of a lady in helpless and distressed circumstances. I am sure your Excellency will accord to me the favor of a ranting his request in respect to the family, from whom the power of your position can expect no annoyance, and towards whom the generosity of your nature will incline you to extend any indulgence consistent with your sense of official and public life. I will be personally obliged, I you will grant this request. I am very truly, and most respectfully.

Your friend and obedient servant.

most respectfully,

Your friend and obedient servant.

JNG. PENDLETON.

The General not only permitted the lady to remain, but also Dr Alsira himself

The decided stand taken by Mr Pendleton upon his arrival here, against the despotism and cracity of Rosas, and his warm esponsal of the cause of humanity and order, represented by Urquiza, whose

Rosas, and his warm espousal of the cause of humanity and order, represented by Urquiza, whose character he greatly admires, and whose intentions he believes to be perfectly honest and patriotic, has given him great and deserved influence with the present government. As yet, not a single political opponent has been punished. Even if the decree of banishment against these half dozen political opponent has been enforced, it would have been a great step in civilization over the old Rosas system of cutting throats; so that, in spite of revolutions, one may say we are in an age of progress.

Should Urquiza succeed in effecting a vigorous and stable national organization of these distracted provinces, which he hopes to effect by the aid of the National Congress, which meets in August next for the formation of a constitution, he will merit the title of a great political reformer—a title infinitely mere giorious than that of a great general. Twenty years of the most horrible of all despotisms, have jeft behind them such a multiplicity of deep seated abuses, that all useful reforms must necessarily march slowly and painfully; at overy step they will encounter the furious opposition of material interests, of prejudices, and of ignorance, and the not less formidable opposition of demagogness and misguided political farances. The population of Buenos Ayres, physically and mentally considered, is a good one; nevertheless, the character of all Spanish colonists combines so many elements adverse to progress, that I have ne great faith in the possibility of doing them much good by means of reforms, however talented and powerful the reformer may be, and however honest and sincere in his efforts.

Another Terrable Steamboat Disaster.

Another Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

Another Terrible Steamboat Disaster.

The following tolegraphie despatch, giving an account of the explesion on board the steamboat Dr. Franklin, was received on the 23d inst. by the St. Louis Republican:—

Str. Genevieve. August 22, 1852.

The steamer Dr. Franklin No. 2. collapsed a flue at Turkey Island, about four miles above this place, at 11 o'clock last might, reading and killing nearly all her deck passengers and crew, together with both engineers. A few of the cabin passengers only were injured. She was towed to Ste Genevieve by the steamer Hermann, which boat rendered every assistance possible. The boat was running slowly at the time, down stream, and approaching a bar.

The Dr. Franklin No. 2, left this port on Saturday for Louisville, with a fair amount of deck and cabin passengers.

Louistille, with a fair amount of deck and cabin passengers.

From despatches sent by persons on board, we gather the fokwing additional facts:—

But three or four cabin passengers were injured, and these but slighty. There were in all about thirty scalded and it had been ascertained that there were ninedeaths and his others missing. Of the missing are the chief engineer and his striker. Nome of the officers, excopt as stated, were injured. We presume the hull of the boat was not much injured as we learn by a dispatch from Mr. Anderson that he and his bar were safe.

A Mr. Benondy, we presume a cabin passenger, telegraphs that be had his arm cut by a piece of frou thrown of by the explosion, and was slightly scalded.

Private telegraph dispatches received yesterday evening, announce the settey of the following persons:—S. 5. Taylor, J. D. Taylor, Mrs. L. A. Hart, Wm. Anderson, N. H. Clarke, D. M. Chapely. Peter Dougherty, E. Schneider, J. Warden, R. Bartlet, and Messes, Apption and Telleview, Thos. Owen, clerk, James H. Birch, Jr., and Samuel Ashton.

Dran — Charles Schweiner McMeager, Milton J. Steele, James Moceley, John Brown, John Jones, Charles Williams, Patrick Murphey, John Mitchell, James M. Powell, Mrs. Copne and tables, Jacob Richards, James Harman and son, Hugh Dunn, Patrick Kanley, Edward Levingh, J. D. Fopejoy, Margaret Schweiner, and several others, names not known.

Missing.— Robert McMurtry, head engineer, and George Bocher, striker.

Wounder Schweiner McMersey and daughter, B. M. Shapley, and Mr. Skillwell.

Dr. Beaumont, of St. Louis, was on board, and rendered efficient service, tegether with the officers of the Hermann and Franklin, and four of our physicians. The safewers had every care taken of them possible.

The Dr. Franklin No. 2, has been commanded by Capitain Harkins, but he is sick on shore, and did not go out with her. We do not know who was in charge, but suppose it was Mr. Montgemery, the clerk. Ele is owned by Mr. Levins, of Dubuque, lowa.

Mrs. Schweiner and McHenry Wagoner are From despatches sent by persons on board, we gather

Thomas Cashner, employed on board the steamship City of Manchester, at Philadelphia, was severely injured, on Saturday morning by falling into the hold. He was struck by a trunk that was being holsted out of the hold at the time.